

KENTUCKY



YEAR STARTED CAPACITY-BUILDING: 1994
YEAR STARTED COMPREHENSIVE: 1996
TOTAL FUNDING THROUGH FY 1998: \$4,214,901

DISEASE BURDEN

Breast Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 3,121 Kentucky women died from breast cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for breast cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	25.1	26.0
White	24.4	25.7
Black	37.1	31.5
Hispanic	-	15.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	11.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	11.8

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 50 and older reporting having a mammogram within the past 2 years:

	State	National
1992	46	56
1996	64	70

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

In 1999, an estimated...

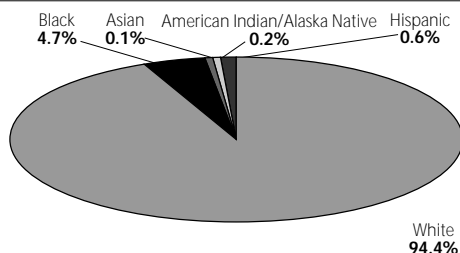
- 700 Kentucky women will lose their lives to breast cancer.
- 2,700 new cases of female breast cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

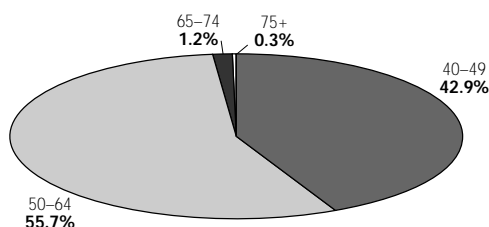
CUMULATIVE MINIMUM DATA ELEMENTS

Percent Distribution of Mammograms Provided to Participants in the Kentucky Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)



Number of Mammograms 1,136

given through the Kentucky program as of September 30, 1998

Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

Cervical Cancer

From 1991 to 1995...

- 479 Kentucky women died from cervical cancer.
- The average annual age-adjusted mortality rates for cervical cancer per 100,000 women were:

	State	National
Overall	3.9	2.8
White	3.7	2.5
Black	6.6	6.1
Hispanic	-	3.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	2.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	3.4

Source: CDC National Center for Health Statistics, vital statistics data, underlying cause of death
 Some data were excluded because there were 75,000 or fewer women in the denominator or 20 or fewer deaths in the numerator.

- The percent of women aged 18 and older reporting having a Papanicolaou (Pap) test within the past 3 years:

	State	National
1992	74*	79*
1996	87	90

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

* Within the previous 2 years

In 1999, an estimated...

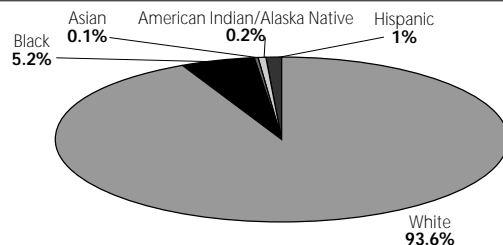
- 100 Kentucky women will lose their lives to cervical cancer.[†]
- 300 new cases of cervical cancer will be diagnosed.

Source: American Cancer Society, *Cancer Facts and Figures-1999*

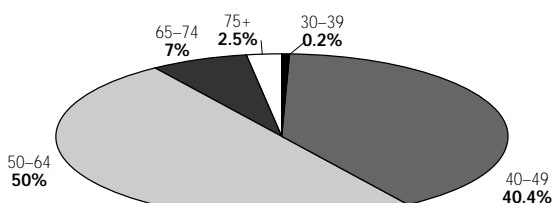
[†]1998 data

Percent Distribution of Papanicolaou Tests Provided to Participants in the Kentucky Program, by Race/Ethnicity and Age, through 1998

by Race/Ethnicity



by Age Group (Years)



Number of Pap tests 1,652

given through the Kentucky program as of September 30, 1998

Source: Minimum Data Elements reported by state

STATE LAWS AFFECTING BREAST CANCER

✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
Breast Cancer Screening and Education Programs	Reimbursement for Breast Cancer Screening	Reimbursement for Breast Reconstruction or Prosthesis	Accreditation of Facilities	Alternative Therapies	Reimbursement for Chemotherapy and/or Bone Marrow Transplants	Income Tax Checkoff for Breast Cancer Funds	Length of Stay/Inpatient Care Following Mastectomy

1997 SCREENING ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Women must be at or below 250 percent of the federal poverty level (no limit for Pap test).
- To be eligible for a mammogram, women must be aged 40 or older.
- To qualify for a Pap test, women must be at least 15 years of age.

PRIMARY RECRUITING STRATEGIES FOR SCREENING:

- Statewide efforts: posters, resource guides, special promotional events
- Local efforts: newspaper and radio messages

1996 INSURANCE COVERAGE (%) IN KENTUCKY

	Uninsured	Insured			Total
		Private	Medicare	Medicaid	
Women age 20–64	17	70	2	13	85
Women age 40–64	16	75	4	7	86

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey

The percentage across categories may add to more than 100 because individuals may have had several sources of coverage during 1996.

CONTACT

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HIGHLIGHTS:

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funds Kentucky's program for the early detection of breast and cervical cancers. The state began its capacity-building program in 1994. Two years later, in 1996, Kentucky developed a comprehensive program. The state has received funds totaling \$4,214,901 through FY 1998.

From 1991 through 1995, 3,121 Kentucky women died from breast cancer. The state's average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for breast cancer was 25.1 per 100,000 women, below the national median of 26 per 100,000 women. The mortality rate for black women in Kentucky was 37.1 per 100,000 women. The percent of Kentucky women aged 50 and older who reported having had a mammogram within the past two years increased from 46 percent in 1992 to 64 percent in 1996. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 2,700 new cases of breast cancer diagnosed and 700 deaths from breast cancer in Kentucky women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, Kentucky's program provided 1,136 mammograms.

Four hundred and seventy-nine women in Kentucky died from cervical cancer from 1991 to 1995. The average annual age-adjusted mortality rate for cervical cancer during this period was 3.9 per 100,000 women, above the national median of 2.8 per 100,000 women. The mortality rate for black women in Kentucky was 6.6 per 100,000 women. In 1996, 87 percent of Kentucky women aged 18 and older reported having had a Pap test within the past three years. In 1992, 74 percent of Kentucky women aged 18 and over reported having had a Pap test within the past two years. The American Cancer Society estimated that in 1999, there would be 300 new cases of cervical cancer diagnosed. In 1998, 100 deaths occurred due to cervical cancer in Kentucky women. From its inception through September 30, 1998, Kentucky's program provided 1,652 Pap tests.

Kentucky does legislate reimbursement for breast cancer screening, breast reconstruction or prosthesis, chemotherapy, and/or bone marrow transplants. The state also supports breast cancer screening and education programs and requires physicians to inform patients of alternative therapies. While virtually all women aged 65 and over have insurance coverage through Medicare, 17 percent of Kentucky women between the ages of 20 and 64 are uninsured. In order to qualify for screening funded by the program in 1997, women in Kentucky had to be at or below 250 percent of the federal poverty level. In addition, 1996 guidelines specified that women had to be at least 40 years of age for a mammogram and 15 or older for a Pap test. Kentucky's public education and outreach efforts include posters, special promotional events, resource guides, and newspaper and radio messages.